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aspects of the opening of a special American development. International conditions are scarcely touched on, though in various ways the student of the upgrowth of the colonies must have them in mind, and though the author refers (p. 210) to the minds of men through all Europe as "turning towards America . . . as . . . a base for the fighting out of Old-World quarrels". From the standpoint alone of national characteristics and relations it would have been of great interest to have had estimates of the national types about to be given an opportunity of amalgamating in the new country, and some description of the feelings entertained at the start toward one another. It is not quite sufficient to introduce us to the home conditions of the New York Dutch and the New England English and the Pennsylvania Germans; we should like to know also something of the light in which these peoples appeared to one another, of the way in which they were likely to look upon one another in America.

The reviewer hopes that these remarks may not seem captious. He has expressed his sense of the necessary limitations of the book, and has little doubt that Professor Cheyney could strongly defend his use of his space. In any case the book is an excellent opening of this as yet so slightly worked field; it would most probably be a great gain to American and to European history if Professor Cheyney should himself continue to work in it.

VICTOR COFFIN.

*Thomas Cranmer and the English Reformation, 1489-1556.* By ALBERT FREDERICK POLLARD, M.A., Professor of Constitutional History, University College, London. [Heroes of the Reformation, edited by SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, Professor of Church History, New York University.] (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1904. Pp. xv, 399.)

PROFESSOR JACKSON has been exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Pollard to write the life of Cranmer for this useful series of biographies. No one could be better qualified for the task. Mr. Pollard can lay claim to a special knowledge of the mid-Tudor epoch second only to that of Dr. James Gairdner; he has already put forth, within the last five years, three important books dealing with that period, in addition to numerous contributions covering the same field in the *Cambridge Modern History*, the *English Historical Review*, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*; finally, as assistant editor of the latter work he has had long practice and experience in biographical writing. The merits of the present work are great and obvious; they are in fact precisely what one would expect of a mature scholar with the training and qualifications just mentioned. The book can rightly claim to be the first considerable biography of Cranmer which has been written according to the canons of modern scientific historical work. It is obviously based in large measure on original research; it is clear, and for the most part consistent and convincing; and though it contains

nothing that is startlingly new, it arranges in useful and readable form a vast amount of hitherto scattered and not always trustworthy information.

The best parts of the book are the first chapter, dealing with Cranmer's parentage, birth, and early years, and the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, dealing with his career under Edward VI. At the outset Mr. Pollard is able to impart some interesting information concerning the archbishop's family history which has escaped the notice of Cranmer's previous biographers, and for which he acknowledges his indebtedness to the late Mr. R. E. Chester Waters's *Memoirs of the Family of Chester of Chicheley* (London, 1878, 2 vols.). With the Edwardian period the author himself is especially familiar; his most scholarly work has been done in this field; and his account of the life of his subject between 1547 and 1553 is beyond praise. It is interesting to note that Mr. Pollard's attitude in regard to all the main characters of the reign remains substantially the same as it was when his *England under Protector Somerset* appeared five years ago; he may now, we think, be fairly considered to have made out his case in favor of the young king's uncle and to have demonstrated the error of regarding the entire reign "as one period, marked throughout by the same characteristics, methods, and aims". He devotes considerable space in this part of his book to a discussion of the development of Cranmer's theological views, especially to the changes in his beliefs about the sacrament, and justly enlarges upon the archbishop's inestimable services to the church of England in preparing the Book of Common Prayer. "That the English Church survived was due in no small measure to the exquisite charm of her liturgy; and that was the work of Cranmer" (p. 223).

Mr. Pollard's treatment of the archbishop's career under Henry VIII seems to us, however, much less satisfactory. There is evidence that this part of the book was done under pressure, and too hastily: there are a good many loose phrases, and some positive errors of fact. It is certainly an exaggeration to say that Henry VIII "had launched into war against Louis XII. because that king attacked the Pope's temporal States" (p. 27), or that the author of the *Utopia* "in theory . . . believed in religious persecution" (p. 131). The Great Bible was not "printed in Paris" (p. 113): on the contrary the Royal Inquisition got wind of the attempt to do so, and interfered, so that the work had to be carried on and completed in England. Thomas Cromwell was not executed "on the 20th of July" (p. 139), but on July 28. Then again, one cannot help feeling that the fact that Mr. Pollard's book is one of a series called "Heroes of the Reformation" has led him to present this earlier and less glorious portion of the archbishop's career in a more favorable light than he otherwise would have done. There is little that is really heroic about Thomas Cranmer under Henry VIII, and we think that Mr. Pollard would have done better frankly to admit this,

than to confuse subserviency with humility befitting a Christian prelate, and timidity with loyalty to a strong king. In his chapter on Cranmer's character and private life, however, Mr. Pollard returns to a more judicial standpoint. Indeed throughout the bulk of the present work, as in his previous books, his attitude is that of one who realizes that the earlier unscholarly eulogists of the reformers went too far at first in one direction, but also that their opponents, influenced perhaps by the Tractarian movement, have of late gone too far in the other. It is obviously his desire to give both sides their just due and no more, but in the attempt to do this he is often almost insensibly led to adopt the attitude of an apologist of the reformers, because such a large number of recent writers have erred on the other side.

The story of the last three years of Cranmer's life under Mary is briefly and simply told; it gives a much clearer and more intelligible account of the seven famous recantations than is elsewhere accessible, and good use is made of the magnificent climax afforded by the archbishop's glorious death. It is also a pleasure to find in a book which is as certain to be widely read as this a correction of the popular notion that Cranmer was burnt at the place where the Martyrs' Memorial now stands; his death occurred, as Mr. Pollard points out, on the other side of Balliol College, in what is to-day "the Broad", but what was then an empty ditch. The exact spot is now marked by a plain stone cross in the ground, and an electric-light standard above it keeps off the carts and wagons whose passing to and fro "over the place where [the martyrs] yielded up their souls" was thought "not respectful" by the Tractarian Pusey.

R. B. MERRIMAN.

*Maps Illustrating Early Discovery and Exploration in America, 1502-1530.* Reproduced by Photography from the original Manuscripts. Issued under the Direction of EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, Ph.D., Professor of History in Rutgers College. (New Brunswick, New Jersey: 1903-1905. Twelve maps in 124 sheets, with folio printed covers, and key-maps with explanatory texts.)

THIS series of great cartographical monuments is by far the most important contribution of its kind ever issued under American auspices. It was planned by Professor Stevenson as an aid to American scholarship and with no thought of monetary profit. He discussed his plans with a few scholars interested in this field of investigation and, in December, 1902, sent to about a dozen large and representative American libraries type-written proposals, in which he unfolded both the plans and the approximate costs, and solicited their subscriptions to the co-operative scheme. He, on his part, agreed to manage the arrangements for procuring negatives or photographs in the widely scattered depositories of Europe, where the unique originals repose; and by the exercise of great patience, tact, and untiring effort he has succeeded in securing